

large family, with its early marriages arranged by the elders, has been brought into touch with a family which is small and in which the young people choose their own mates. Moreover, the family of the Occident is itself being dealt staggering blows, particularly by the mechanization and urbanization of modern life. Divorce has rapidly increased, the average number of children has declined, and contraceptive practices and devices are widely, even if surreptitiously, employed. The restraint exercised on children by elders has sharply decreased, and the family as a social and economic unit is threatened. It is a family life with such characteristics which has impinged upon China.

The West which China has known is one in which the relations between the sexes are not only strikingly different from those insisted upon by Chinese custom, but have also been rapidly changing. Men and women have traditionally mingled freely. There has been added in the course of the past hundred years or so the feminist movement with much greater liberty for women. This has been in startling contrast with the separation of the social life of the sexes in China and with the subordination of women to men and the sharp occupational divergences between them.

The sacrifice of the individual to the group in the older China has been quite the opposite of the individualism of the Occident of the nineteenth and the early part of the twentieth century. That individualism is now threatened by such systems as fascism, communism, and socialism, but it still characterizes much of the West.

Moreover, the differences between the relative social status of classes in China and the Occident are very great. In the West, as has been remarked, by tradition the soldier is the

ruler and the
aristocracy is militaristic in its traditions and
moral ideals. At
times that supremacy has been challenged and
modified by the
Church and of late years by democratically elected
civil authorities
and by merchant and industrial magnates,
especially in such
newer countries as the United States, Canada,
and Australia. It
still remains, however, even though shaken. In
China in theory
the scholar has been the most highly esteemed and
the soldier has
been tolerated only as a necessary evil. It must be
added, how-
ever, that practically all Chinese dynasties have
been founded by
successful warriors, and that repeatedly the
military have been